

Delaware Department of Transportation – 2016 Winter Workshop

Operations Data:

Changing the Way We Do Business

Mark Luszcz, PE, PTOE
Holly Rybinski, PE, PTOE

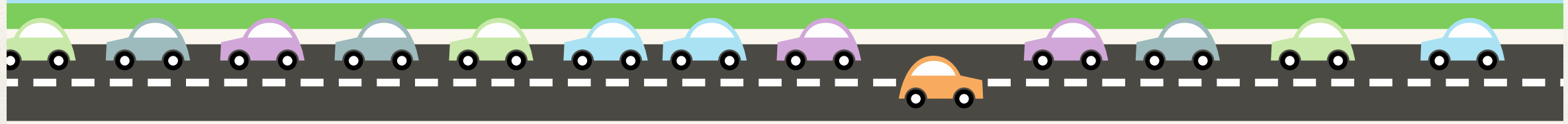


Agenda

- ❖ Monitoring capabilities
- ❖ Changing the way we do business
- ❖ Case studies







Driving in Delaware?

Access real-time traveler information
at your fingertips with the DelDOT App.



The **DelDOT App** provides up-to-the-minute, reliable traffic data that comes directly from DelDOT's Transportation Management Center (TMC).

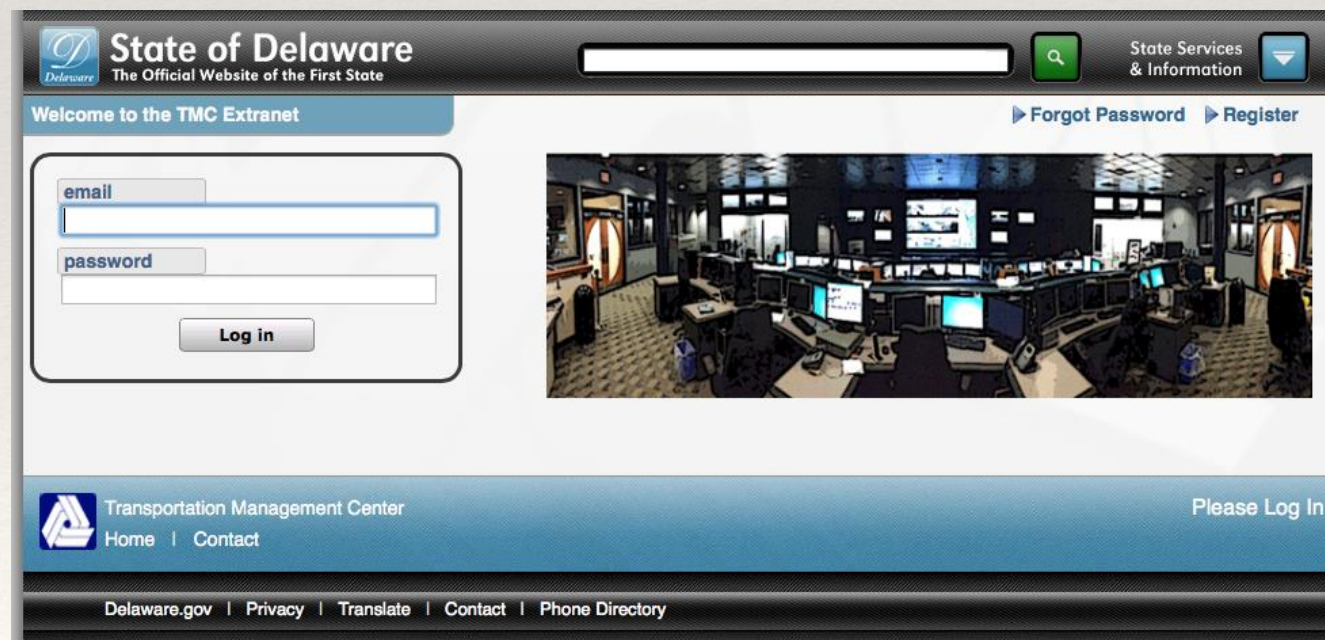
Use the **interactive traffic map** to view

-  *Live video from 150 traffic cameras*
-  *Travel times for the heaviest-traveled roadways*
-  *Round-the-clock travel advisories (incidents)*
-  *Delay-at-a-glance traffic*
-  *Roadway weather*
-  *Travel restrictions and closures*

The App also provides quick access to WTMC 1380 AM 24-hour broadcasts and social media connections.

The Data is in Your Hands!

- ❖ DeIDOT App – *Real-Time*
 - ❖ Volumes, travel times, traffic cameras and more
- ❖ Extranet – *Historical*
 - ❖ Register: <https://tmc.deldot.gov/tmcx/app/register?1>
 - ❖ Download traffic counts and operations documents



Integration of Operations and Planning

- ❖ Making the most of transportation data.
- ❖ Involving the right cross-section of people.
- ❖ Developing good ideas.
- ❖ Making decisions.
- ❖ Taking action.



Monitoring Real-time and Historical Data

Traffic

- ❖ Volume
- ❖ Roadway occupancy
- ❖ Speed
- ❖ Classification
- ❖ Travel Time
- ❖ Trip distribution
- ❖ Origin and destination

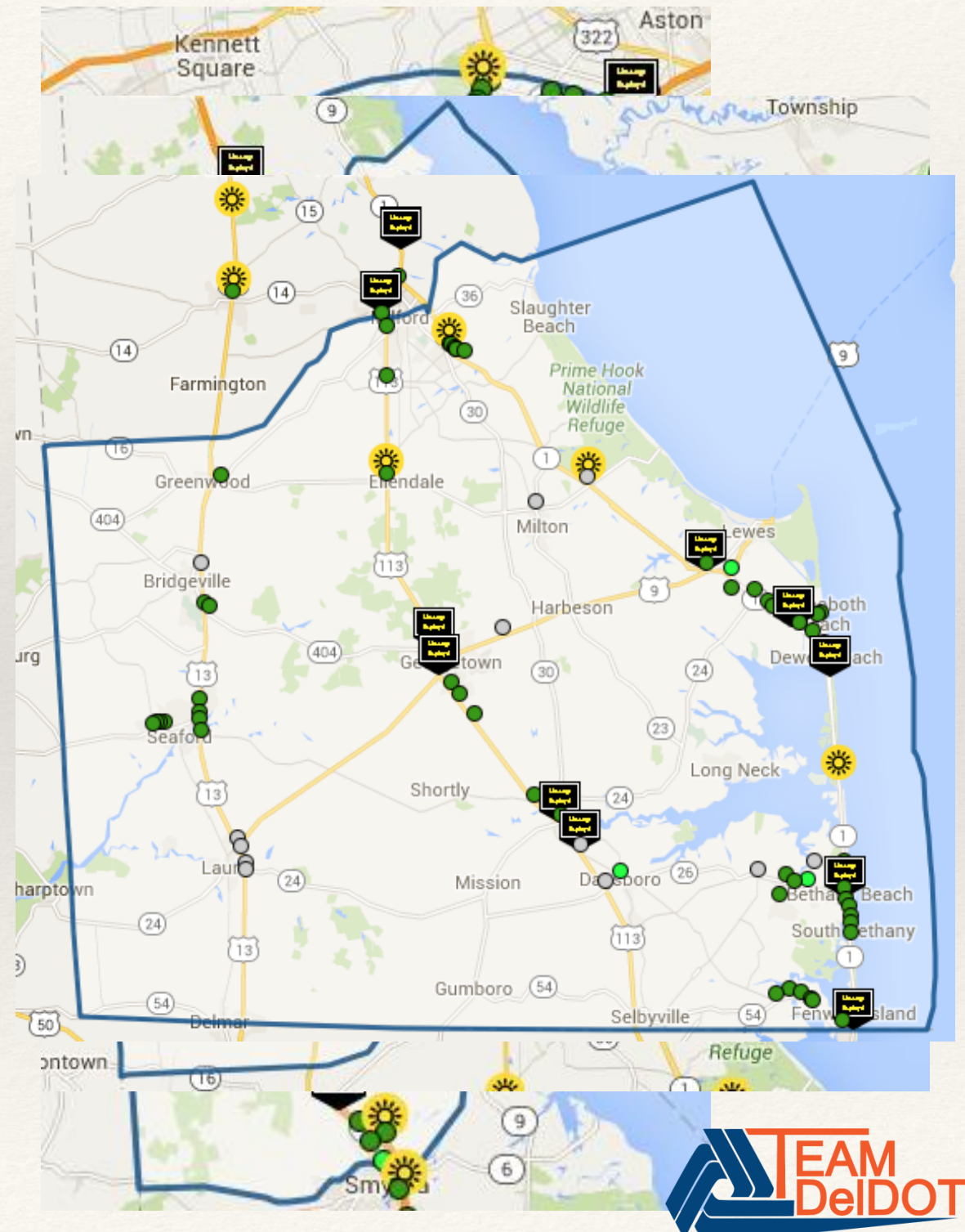
Weather

- ❖ Air Temperature
- ❖ Barometric Pressure
- ❖ Relative Humidity
- ❖ Precipitation Type & Volume
- ❖ Pavement Temperature
- ❖ Subsurface Temperature
- ❖ Pavement Surface (Dry, Wet, Ice)



Over 1,000 Monitoring Devices

- ❖ Live video from 150 **cameras**
- ❖ Speeds and volumes from over 150 **Wavetronix** radar detectors
- ❖ Volumes from over 1,000 traffic signal **system loops**
- ❖ Travel times from 130 **Bluetooth** readers
- ❖ 20 **weather** stations
- ❖ 80 **ATR** stations
- ❖ 60 **portable** devices for additional monitoring
- ❖ Valuable real-time info from people, too!



Monitoring the Traffic Heartbeat

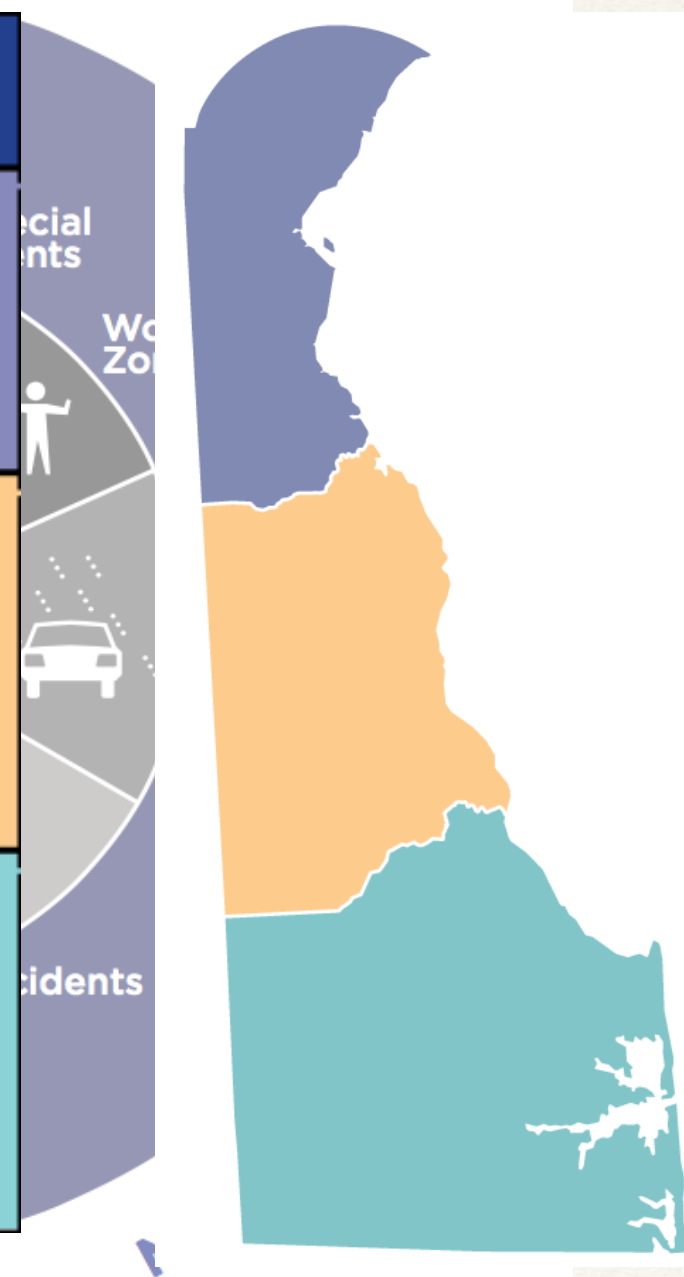


Heartbeat = normal traffic data trends

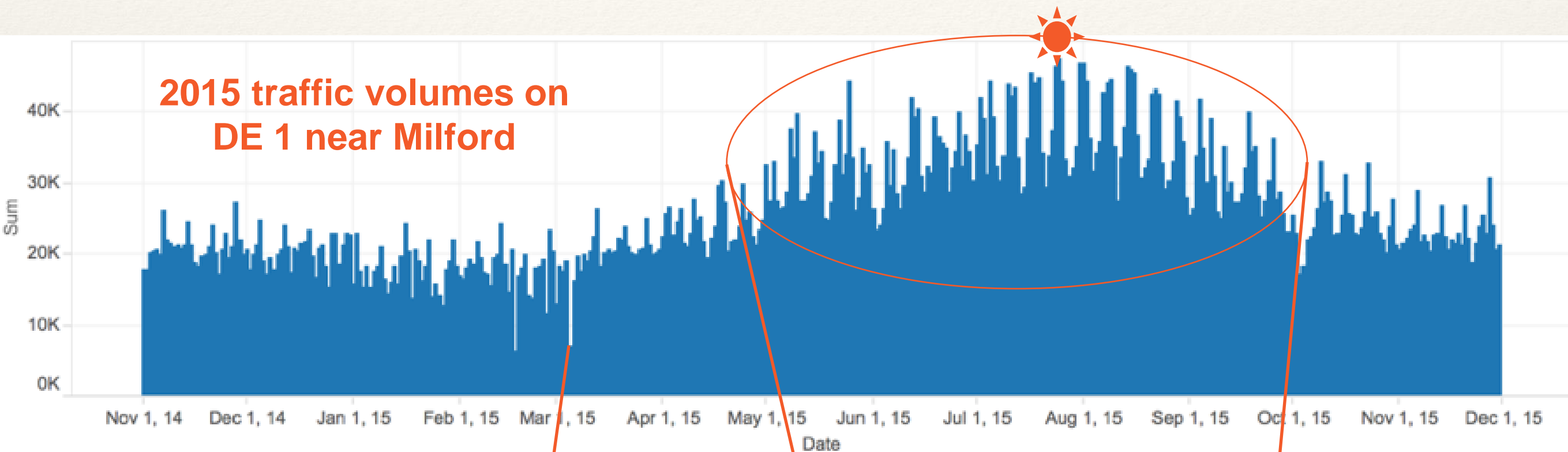
[Change in Heartbeat]

Traffic Congestion Diversity

County	Traffic Characteristics
New Castle	Densely populated Recurring congestion Non-recurring congestion
Kent	Resort traffic Planned special events (Firefly, NASCAR) Non-recurring congestion
Sussex	Resort traffic Summer season recurring congestion Non-recurring congestion



Severity and Frequency



Lightest traffic during winter storms

Duration of resort peak

Heaviest traffic on Summer Saturdays

Winter traffic about $\frac{1}{2}$ of summer traffic

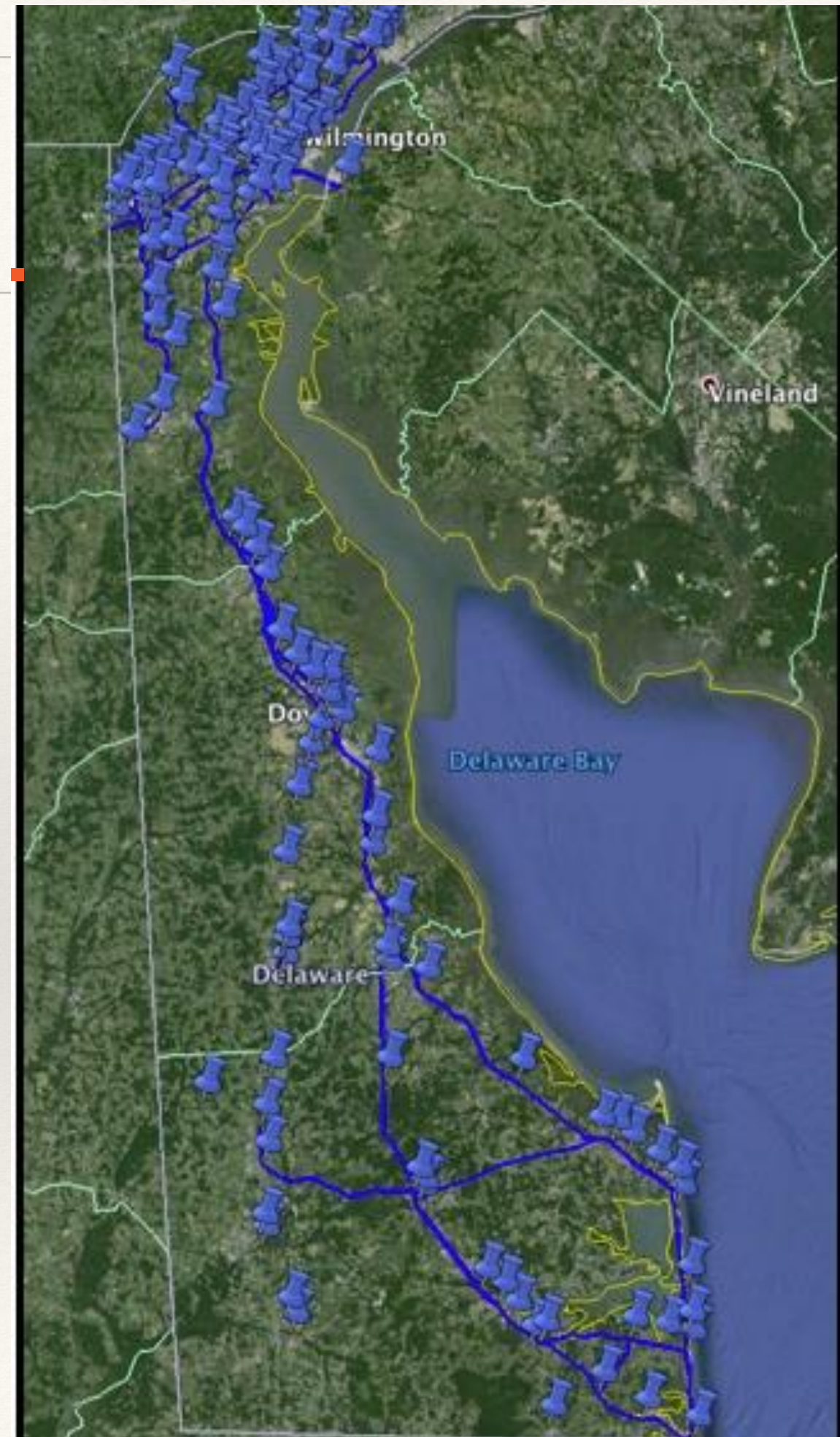
Now we can measure Reliability.

- ❖ Travel Time
- ❖ Statistics
- ❖ Sample size

“What is the normal travel time from Middletown to Wilmington during morning rush hour?”

“How much does it vary?”

“How much time should I plan, to play it safe?”



Changing the Way We Do Business

Past

- ❖ Spot counts (intersections, tubes, travel time runs)
- ❖ Volume counts
- ❖ Data collection duplication
- ❖ Model existing conditions
- ❖ Not enough data to measure reliability
- ❖ Severity of traffic congestion
- ❖ Touch on mobility in project prioritization

Present and Future

- ❖ Continuous data (24/7/365 data from permanent sensors)
- ❖ Volume, class, travel time, weather, incidents, transit
- ❖ Collaborative data collection and sharing
- ❖ Measure existing conditions
- ❖ Plenty of data to measure reliability
- ❖ Severity and frequency of traffic congestion
- ❖ Quantify mobility statewide in project prioritization

Case Studies: Customer Relations



- ❖ **Citizen Call: DE 1 at Shuttle Drive Call**
 - ❖ Can immediately check volumes, signal timings
- ❖ **Sharing Data**
 - ❖ Citizens
 - ❖ Economic development
 - ❖ Transportation professionals
 - ❖ Academia

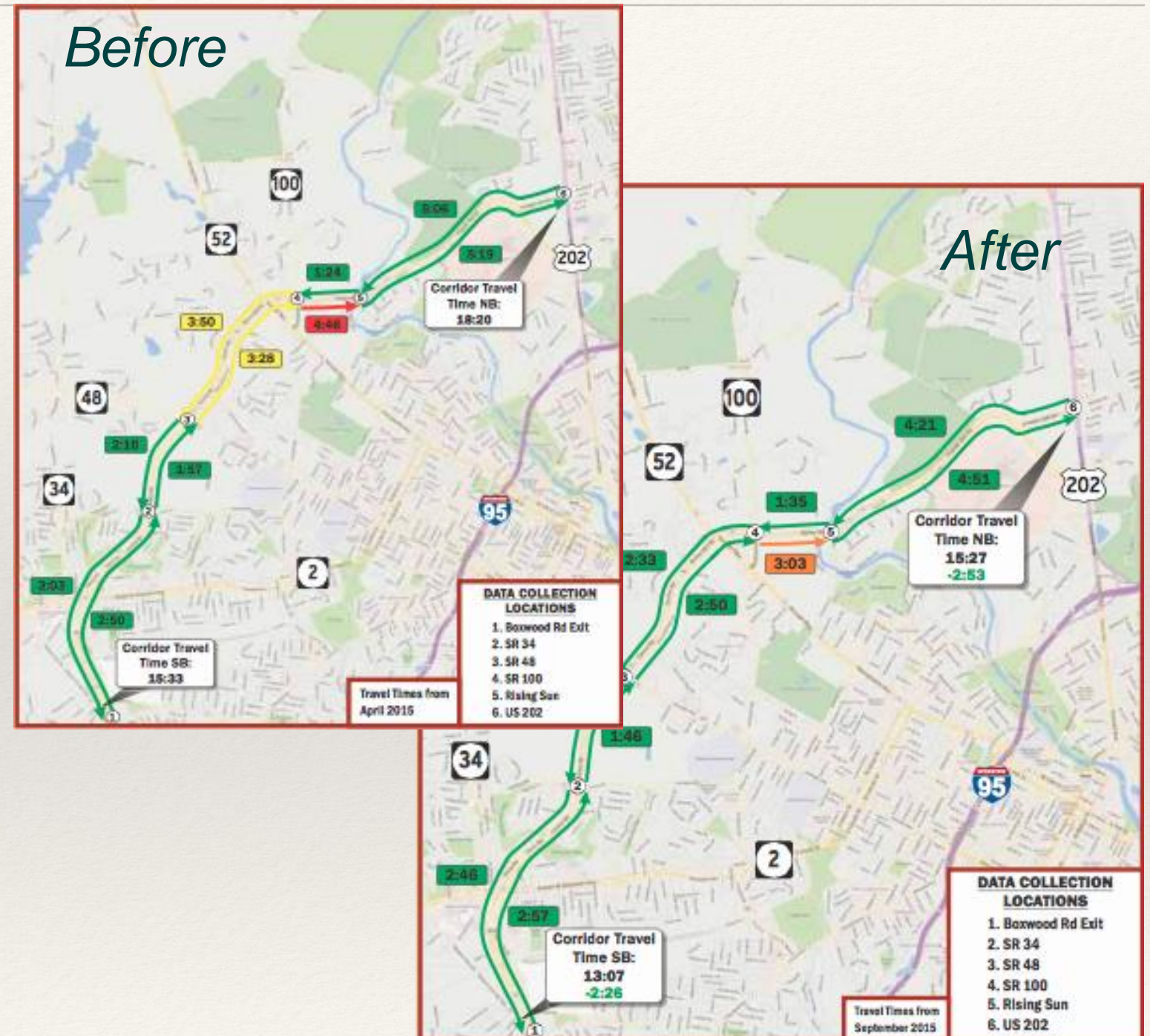
Case Studies: Operations

- ❖ **Special events require studies:**
NASCAR, Firefly, Papal Visit
 - ❖ Measure “normal” volumes and travel times
 - ❖ Predict failure thresholds
 - ❖ Manage capacity
 - ❖ Provide info to the public



Case Studies: Transportation Solutions

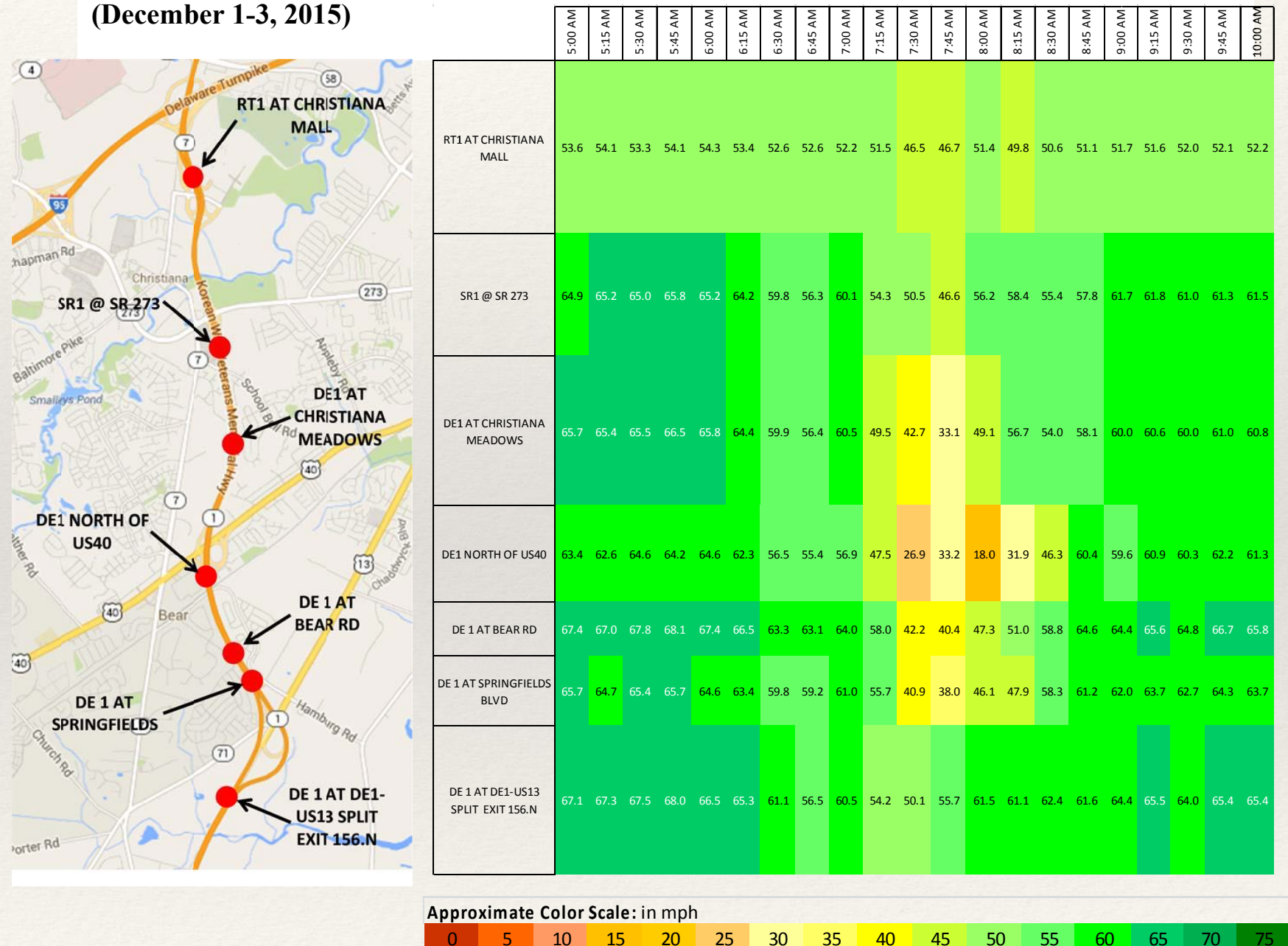
- ❖ **Signal timing: SR 141**
 - ❖ Travel times
 - ❖ Volumes
 - ❖ Truck %s
 - ❖ Pulled data multiple times in one year



Case Studies: Transportation Solutions

- ❖ **Capacity**
- Addition: DE 1 Auxiliary Lane**
- ❖ Speeds
- ❖ Volumes
- ❖ Multiple locations
- ❖ Dashboard

FIGURE 3 - SPEED DATA DASHBOARD FOR MAINLINE – AFTER CONDITIONS
(December 1-3, 2015)



Case Studies: Transportation Solutions

❖ Enhancing Design

❖ Consideration of Operations Data for Traffic Book

❖ AADT

❖ Truck percentages

❖ Plenty of data to identify design hours

❖ Project Prioritization



How it Works

- The radar traffic detector collects the following data:
 - Timestamp of each passing vehicle
 - Total number of vehicles by lane
 - Vehicle speeds (miles per hour)
 - Vehicle lengths (short, medium, long)
- Where radar detectors are spaced suitably, DelDOT uses the speed data to calculate travel time and delay.
- Vehicle length measurements are correlated to the Federal Highway Administration vehicle classification system.
- DelDOT currently has about 140 detectors installed, and plans to continue growth on freeways and major arterials.

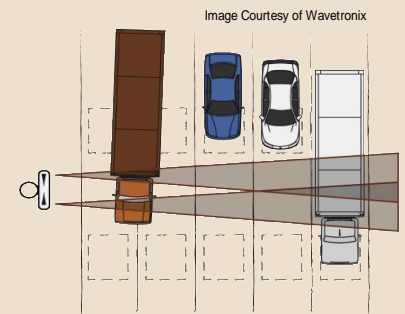



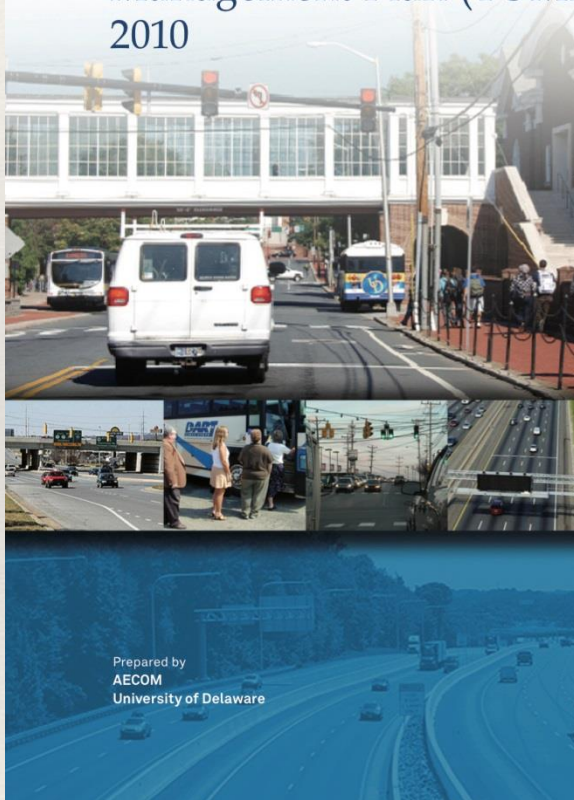
Image Courtesy of Wavetronix

Case Studies: Planning

- ❖ **Planning projects:**
TOMP
 - ❖ Small
 - ❖ Medium
 - ❖ Large
 - ❖ Based on traffic congestion
 - ❖ Based on reliable data

Prepared for

DelDOT

New Castle County
Transportation Operations
Management Plan (TOMP)
2010



Prepared by
AECOM
University of Delaware

Red Circle: Intersections are showing either AM/PM LOS of "E" or "F" using both LOS methods. For improving LOS, these intersections will require significant reductions in demand through the intersection and/or capital improvements.

Orange Circle: Intersections are showing either AM/PM LOS of "E" or "F" using volume LOS methods, but not for delay LOS. For improving LOS, these intersections will require significant reductions in demand through the intersection and/or capital improvements.

Yellow Circle: Intersections are bordering on a deficient level of capacity if traffic growth continues. While not immediately needed, some modest improvements can be warranted.

Green Circle: Intersections which can function at LOS "C" or better through proper signal timing / phasing. No significant capital improvements are needed unless traffic conditions change significantly.

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Where are we going?

- ❖ Adding more data to the Extranet
- ❖ Using data to understand causes, severity and frequency of recurring and non-recurring congestion
- ❖ Predicting issues before they occur
- ❖ Identifying affordable quick wins
- ❖ Enhancing project prioritization

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